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SOUVENIR GUIDE

JAMESTOWN
WILLIAMSBURG
and
YORKTOWN

1607-1907

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Illustrated Historical Sketch

—of—

Jamestown
Williamsburg
and Yorktown



By J. Blair Spencer, M. D.

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Preface



THIS little guide book has been designed for the purpose of giving to those visitors to "The Jamestown Exposition" who are fortunate enough to enjoy seeing Jamestown, Williamsburg, and Yorktown, an authentic souvenir of the places of interest found at these quaint historic villages, and with an idea of freshening certain important historical events associated with the Virginia Peninsula, "The Cradle of the Republic." In presenting this little summary we beg leave to call your attention to the fact that we are confining ourselves exclusively to Jamestown, the first Permanent English Settlement in America; Williamsburg, it's successor; and Yorktown, the birth-place of American Independence. Here I wish to acknowledge my thanks to Rev. W. A. R. Goodwin, Pres Lyon G. Tyler, and Mr. Samuel Yonge for the use of their works "Bruton Church," "The Cradle of the Republic," and "The Site of Old James-Towne", which were used as references in the compilation of data herein contained.

J. B. S.



W. C. Roach

8 12 '09

Jamestown



The Settlement of Jamestown

HERE were two companies organized in England in 1606, for the purpose of settling and improving Virginia, which was designated by James I, as that territory lying between degrees 34 and 45, or between Cape Fear River, North Carolina, and Nova Scotia. One was designated as "The Virginia Company of London," commonly termed "The London Company;" the other, "The Plymouth Company." King James chartered both companies, giving to the former the right to plant a colony between that part of Virginia lying between the Cape Fear River, North Carolina, and the mouth of the Potomac River; and to the latter the right to colonize that part of Virginia between the mouth of the Hudson River and Nova Scotia.

Both companies were allowed the privilege of settling the intervening territory so long as they remained fifty miles from each other.

On December 19, 1606, the Sarah Constant, the God-speed, and the Discovery, three small vessels, containing one hundred and five emigrants, weighed anchor and sailed down the Thames, bound for Virginia. After almost intolerable hardships they sighted land.

Spring was at its height when the little fleet, under the command of Captain Christopher Newport, passed through the Capes and entered Hampton Roads. To these Capes they gave the names of Henry and Charles in honor of the two sons of James I. The Colonists first landed on Virginia shores on April 26th. They continued their voyage up the broad river that empties into Hampton Roads, for thirty-two miles, and with joyous hearts landed on May 13, 1607, naming the river and their first settlement James and Jamestown, respectively, in

Jamestown

honor of their Sovereign, James I, King of England.

The colonists began at once to build log cabins and a fort; and a little later to till the soil and plant wheat, potatoes, fruit trees, etc.; and elected Wingfield, President of the Council.

The Rev. Robert Hunt had daily services from the Prayer Book of the Church of England, and on Sunday he preached two sermons to his charge from a crude board nailed between two trees and sheltered with canvas. In September, 1610, Wingfield was succeeded by John Ratcliffe, as President of the Council.

The colonists at first were elated with hope. The balmy air, flowers of many colors and massive forests encouraged their home-sick hearts; but soon sickness, discord, frequent attacks by the Indians, and lack of supplies reduced the little band of one hundred and four to forty. In the early winter of 1608 a supply of provisions was received from England, but a few days later fire swept almost the entire settlement.

During the fall following the fire, Captain Smith was elected President of the Council, the colony now numbering about four hundred; but again Jamestown was the victim of another pestilence, and the number of colonists was reduced to sixty. In 1609 Captain George Percy succeeded Smith as President for a term of eight months.

In the spring of 1610, Governor Gates arrived with supplies, but finding the deplorable state of affairs and the disheartened condition of the remaining settlers, in consultation with the council, he decided to abandon Jamestown. On the night of June 7th, they embarked down the river, but on the following day to their great disappointment they received orders from Lord Delaware, who had arrived at Old Point Comfort with his fleet, to return to Jamestown.

On June 10, 1610, Lord Delaware, who had received his commission as Lord Governor of the colony, landed at Jamestown, and immediately began work to rebuild the fort and repair the deserted houses.



The Old Tower at Jamestown, showing foundation in foreground

Jamestown

Sir Thomas Dale arrived in May, 1611, with his commission as Deputy Governor, and in consultation with his Council decided to repair the church and store-house, and build several new houses.

In August of the same year Sir Thomas Gates arrived with many immigrants and succeeded Dale as chief of the colony.

Dale, with a majority of the settlers, was sent to build a town at the falls, this settlement to be called "Henrico" in honor of Prince Henry.

In May, 1616, Captain George Yeardley became Deputy Governor for Lord Delaware, and began at once to plant tobacco, which caused him to be removed after serving only one year. He was succeeded by Captain Samuel Argall, and he in turn was succeeded by Nathaniel Powell, who served two years, and was removed to be succeeded by Yeardley, who was again put in charge of the colony, with full title of "Governor of Virginia."

He found Jamestown, as well as all other settlements, in a state of decay, but again the settlers with

new energy began to improve their surroundings. The year, 1619, marked a new era in Virginia—Martial law, which had hitherto reigned, was abolished; each old settler was given one hundred acres of land; the settlers were allowed to elect their first legislative body; the plans of a new school and college were discussed; and the first cargo of negro slaves to arrive in Virginia were landed.

Immigration to Virginia became much greater than ever before.

In 1624 Yeardley was succeeded by Sir Francis Wyatt, and once more all seemed well for the settlers, but again malaria and Indian massacres reduced the number of colonists from several thousand to nine hundred.

In 1624 the King of England withdrew the charter from the London Company and himself took charge of Virginia with Sir Francis Wyatt as Governor.



The Jamestown Communion Service

Jamestown



The Jamestown Baptismal Font

In 1626 Sir George Yeardley again became Governor of Virginia.

He died in 1627, and was succeeded by Captain Francis West, as acting Governor, elected by the Council.

Dr. John Pott, likewise elected by the Council, succeeded West in 1629.

The period between 1624 and 1630 marked an era of prosperity in Virginia, but in May, 1630, Sir John Harvey arrived as Governor, and again tyrannical rule began.

His cruelty to the settlers, combined with his betrayal of territorial interests to Lord Baltimore, caused him to be arrested for treason by the Council and returned to England, Captain John West being elected in his stead.

Harvey was reinstated as Governor in 1637 by Charles I, but was removed in 1639.

Sir Francis Wyatt was then sent as Governor, and acted until 1642, when he was succeeded by Sir William Berkeley.

Jamestown

In 1642 the second Indian massacre occurred, the Indians killing about three hundred whites. For several years the Indians remained hostile, during which time they were repeatedly defeated and dispersed.

Their chief, Opechancanough, was captured and died while in prison at Jamestown in 1646.

In the same year as the Indian massacre, Berkeley sailed for England, being succeeded by Richard Kempe. In 1645 he (Berkeley) returned and again assumed the governorship.

In 1652 the Governor and settlers surrendered Virginia to Parliament under the conditions that they were not to be taxed nor subjected to any laws not meeting with the approval of the General Assembly.

In April, 1652, Richard Bennett was elected Governor, and three years later Edward Diggs succeeded him.

In 1658 Samuel Matthews was elected Governor.

In March, 1660, Charles I., having been de-

throned eleven years before, and there being no recognized power in England, the General Assembly recalled Sir William Berkeley.

In 1660 King Charles II. was proclaimed with great ceremonies at Jamestown, and he subsequently designated Virginia as his "Fifth Kingdom."

Another effort was made to rebuild Jamestown in 1665, and owing to the frequent fires, brick houses were recommended by the General Assembly.

In 1676 civil strife began, and in the same year Jamestown was burned by Nathaniel Bacon, who had been rebellious to the oppressive laws of Berkeley.

Bacon died in October of the same year.

Berkeley left Virginia in 1677 and was succeeded by Colonel Herbert Jeffries, who died in 1678, and was succeeded by Sir Henry Chicley.

He was succeeded by Nicholas Spencer, President of the Council, who acted as Governor for one year.

In 1684, Francis, Lord Howard of Effingham, was

Jamestown

elected Governor, who after serving four years, was succeeded by Nathaniel Bacon, Sr.

Sir Francis Nicholson was elected Lieutenant-Governor in 1690, served two years and was succeeded by Edmond Andros.

In 1698, Sir Francis Nicholson was again elected Lieutenant-Governor, and served until 1705.

The State House at Jamestown was destroyed by fire in 1698, which marked the end of Jamestown as the seat of government of Virginia; the capital being removed to Middle Plantation (afterwards Williamsburg) in 1699.

The Church at Jamestown

To reiterate, as soon as the settlers landed, on May 13, 1607, they began immediately to build a crude church, which was described by John Smith as follows: "When I went first to Virginia, I well remember we did hang an awning to three or four trees to shadow us from the sun; our walls were rails of

wood, our seats unhewed trees till we cut planks, our pulpit a bar of wood nailed to two neighboring trees." A little later this temporary structure was improved upon, and this, Smith describes as follows: "We built a homely thing like a barn set upon crochets, covered with rafts, sedge and earth, so was also the walls." This structure was burned in January, 1608.

The church was restored by Captain Newport in the same year and repaired from time to time until Lord Delaware's arrival in 1610, by whom it was renovated and beautified. In this church the marriage ceremony was performed for the first time in Virginia, by the Rev. Robert Hunt, when Anne Buras became the bride of John Laydon. In 1614 Pocahontas, the daughter of the Indian chieftain, Powhatan, married John Rolfe, who afterwards became a member of the Council. This marriage formed an alliance between the settlers and the Indians which lasted until the death of Pocahontas, in England, in 1617.

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During the period between Gates's arrival in 1610, and Argall's arrival in 1617, the church had become very much dilapidated and the storehouse was used in its stead. A new church was built by Captain Argall some time during his administration, 1617-1619, and this structure was used for a number of years.

In 1639 the work was begun on a brick church, which was located where the old tower stands to-day. It was not completed for several years, and was burned by Nathaniel Bacon, in 1676. The church was soon restored, supposedly on its original walls, and was in continuous use for many years afterwards.

The tower of this church is now standing,
"Lone relie of the past; old mouldering pile,
Where twines the ivy round its ruins gray."

A Tour to Jamestown

The tourist visiting Jamestown will at first find it very difficult to realize that these old ruins repre-

sent the birthplace of English speaking people in America, yet there is that indescribable something present, that impresses him and stimulates research.

The principal places of historic interest, other than Jamestown Island and the noble James River, are the tower and foundations of the old church, the churchyard, numerous relics picked up on the island from time to time, the sites of the old State house, the three houses of Philip Ludwell, and the Country house.

The old tower (cut opp. page 4) is so-called "English bond," and is eighteen feet square and originally about forty feet high. The walls vary from three feet to eighteen inches in thickness, and contain numerous joist and loop holes.

The foundations of the last two churches extend east from the tower for fifty-six feet; are twenty feet wide, and very thick and substantial. In 1901, "The Association for the Preservation of Virginia Antiquities," in its never-tiring search for historical relics, was fortunate enough to procure the services

Jamestown

of Mr. John Tyler, Jr., to excavate around and between the foundations. Mr. Tyler found smaller foundations about twenty feet wide and of relatively small thickness.

In his, "Site of Old James-Towne," Mr. Yonge writes: "The slenderness of these foundations indicates that their superstructure was of timber." These foundations probably belonged to the third church, built during Argall's administration. This work also disclosed a tiled chancel, five and a half by twenty-two feet, and the bones of a number of unknown dead.

The Jamestown Baptismal Font (ent on page 8) is now at Bruton Church, Williamsburg, Virginia, having been removed there in 1699.

The Jamestown Communion Service (ent opp. page 6) is also at Bruton Church, having been removed there about the same time as the Font.

This is a very handsome service and bears the following inscription: "*Mixe not holy thinges with pro-*

fane." *Ex dono Francise Morrison, Armigeri, Anno Domi, 1661.*

The churchyard probably dates back to 1617, although the oldest tomb ever found bore the date of 1682. There are a number of stones that evidently were placed prior to this, but the inscriptions are illegible, and therefore of uncertain date. Relic hunters and sailors, prior to the time that "The Association for the Preservation of Virginia Antiquities" became owners of the church, removed a great many gravestones, much to the distress of every one.

Among the grave-stones, interesting to the sight-seer, may be mentioned those that mark the graves of The Honorable Philip Ludwell and his wife, Hannah Ludwell; Jacobus Blair and his wife, Lady Sarah Blair; Benjamin Harrison, Edwards, and Jacquelin.

Sir George Yeardley is also supposed to be buried here, and his grave-stone is supposed to be in the aisle of the church, but this is not warranted by proof. Just here it is interesting to note that the

Jamestown

spot where the English are supposed to have landed first is just about one hundred yards west of the tower.

Numerous interesting relics have been found at Jamestown during recent years by Mr. Leal, of "The Association for the Preservation of Virginia Antiquities."

Among those to be seen now are coffin-plates and nails, parts of armor, stirrups, bits and spurs; seissors, canon shells, bullets, halburts, Indian pipes, arrow heads, spears, and pottery.

In 1903, Mr. Yonge discovered the foundations of the old State House, Philip Ludwell's three houses and Summer House. "The Association for the Preservation of Virginia Antiquities" had them unearthed, built up, and protected by cement.

These houses were probably built about 1664 or 1665 (and used at that time by the General Assembly). Collectively these foundations are two hun-

dred and forty feet long, the walls very heavy, and range from twenty-four to forty-six feet in width.

Much credit is due "The Association for the Preservation of Virginia Antiquities" and its agents, Mr. Leal, Mr. John Tyler, Jr., and Mr. Samuel H. Yonge, for their untiring effort in preserving this, the oldest landmark of the English in America, and discovering what would have probably otherwise escaped attention.

The United States Government has just completed a sea wall around the western end of the island to protect it from the encroaching tides, whose ceaseless inflow has washed away no little part of this historic landmark.

A very handsome monument is under construction now, given by the United States Government; and the Colonial Dames of America are building a chapel over the old foundations.

Williamsburg



Location

WILLIAMSBURG is located on the backbone of the Virginia Peninsula, lying between the York and James Rivers, and is 100 feet above the level of the sea.

It is on the main line of the Chesapeake and Ohio Railroad, which makes it very accessible to tourists from North, South, East, and West.

Williamsburg is 7 miles from the historic Jamestown, 12 miles from Yorktown, and 35 miles from Old Point. It is 27 miles from Newport News, 39 from Norfolk and the Exposition Grounds; 160 miles from Washington, 172 miles from Baltimore, and 325 miles from New York.

Historical

In 1632 the settlers becoming somewhat dissatisfied with the unhealthfulness of Jamestown, began to migrate to parts where malaria and the mosquito were less prevalent.

A portion went up the river and settled along its shores, and part came inland and settled "Middle Plantation" (subsequently called Williamsburg). Here a parish was established, and it is supposed a temporary church was built, presumably where Bruton Church now stands. However, it is an established fact, that there was a church in Middle Plantation in 1665.

Little is known of Williamsburg during the years between 1632 and 1674, the court records having been destroyed during the late war. The Parish Register of Bruton Church goes back as far as 1674, and contains many interesting entries. *Williamsburg* contains more places of historic interest than does any village in America.



Duke of Gloucester Street looking west, Colonial Capitol and Clerk's Office in foreground

Williamsburg

A Trip to Williamsburg

Duke of Gloucester Street, (cuts opp. pages 14 and 39) the main thoroughfare of the town, runs east and west, as also do Francis and Nicholson Streets.

These thoroughfares are intersected by numerous cross streets, which running from east to west, bear the names respectively of Botetourt, Queen, England, King, Nassau, Henry, and Boundary.

Most of the places of historic interest are located on, or can be seen from Duke of Gloucester Street. To facilitate matters, tourists should go to the Court Green of Colonial Inn, which is situated in the center of the town, and there begin their journey.

At the inn the visitor may see an unusual collection of antique furniture, china, silver and brass.

Continuing up (West) Duke of Gloucester Street, the *Court Green* is on the right. Here athletic contests have been engaged in for over a hundred years. Located on this Green is the *Old Court House* (cut opp. page 26), said by some to have been planned by Sir Christopher Wren, and built in 1769. This old

building, which is in a perfect state of preservation, has been the scene of many interesting legal battles and public assemblages.

One square up, to the right you will see the "Palace Green," at the north end of which is the Matthew Whaley School (cut page 33), which was built on the site of the *Colonial Palace*.

Leaving Duke of Gloucester Street, turning to the right down Dummore Street, for a square to Nicholson Street, one may find the site of "the *First Theatre* in America"; built, 1716. In this theatre Miss Johnston's character "Andrey" is supposed to have played "Tamerlane." Across Palace Green, from the site of the first theatre, on Tyler Street you will see the *Home of George Wythe* (cut page 35), the great jurist. This was also the headquarters of General Washington in 1781. The tourists will come next to *Bruton Church* (cuts opp. pages 16-18.)

This ancient house of worship succeeded the church at Jamestown, and is most probably the oldest church standing in America. It was organized



A Colonial Scene, from a painting of Bruton Church, now in Metropolitan Museum of Art

Williamsburg

in 1632, and a church was built some time between 1632 and 1665, the exact date being unknown.

The present brick church was built in 1715, during the ministry of Rev. James Blair, and administration of Governor Alexander Spotswood, who drew the plans.

The General Assembly appropriated two hundred pounds, and each inhabitant was to pay a levy of thirty-one pounds of tobacco for the erection of this, the new church.

The walls of this church are still standing in their original state, the interior and roof having been repaired from time to time.

In 1829 the old pews were cut down, and in 1839 the interior of the church was changed materially.

A partition was placed cutting off one end of the cross, the tiled floor removed, and the walls decorated. In May, 1905, work was begun to restore the old church to its original form as near as possible. This has been done, the work having been completed in July, 1906.

The church is built in the form of a Greek cross, with the chancel in the east, and tower in the west. On the walls may be seen a number of interesting memorial tablets, and in the tiled aisle numerous tombstones over a century old.

Here may be seen three Communion Services, the Jamestown Service (cut opp. page 6, described on page 12), the George III Service, presented to the church by George III of England, bearing the motto "*Honi Soit qui mal y pense*," and the service presented by Lady Gooch which bears the date of 1686. These Communion Services, in addition to being antique, are extremely handsome.

The bell bears the date of 1761 and the parish register has for the date of its first entry 1674.

The church yard (cut page 31) contains the tombstones of numbers of men prominent in the early history of Virginia.

The date of the oldest tomb to be seen now is 1678. The inscriptions on some of the tombs are more than worth one's while to note.



Bruton Church viewed from Duke of Gloucester Street

Williamsburg

Leaving Bruton Church and continuing up the right side of Duke of Gloucester Street for a square and a half, the visitor will see the 'Home of John Blair,' member of the General Assembly and judge of the Supreme Court of the United States, appointed by Washington.

At the west end of Duke of Gloucester Street stands *William and Mary College* (cut opp. page 20), the second oldest institution of learning in America.

In 1691 there having been for a number of years an effort made by the inhabitants of Virginia to establish a college, the General Assembly sent Rev. James Blair to England, to solicit funds and obtain a charter. The plan was to educate ministers so that the Christian religion might be propagated among the Indians, and to educate the youth of Virginia. The plan met with the approval of King William and Queen Mary, and the charter was readily granted. The Rev. James Blair, who had been untiring in his effort to establish the college, was elected first president.

The college was endowed, received a grant of land, and was allowed representation in the General Assembly.

The college building was planned and built some time between 1692 and 1700, but was destroyed by fire in 1705.

It was, however, rebuilt upon the original site and completed in 1723. The college was again the victim of flames in 1859, and again in 1862, but each time was rebuilt on its original walls.

In the library a number of interesting portraits, books, and relics may be seen.

Under the college are buried the bodies of Sir John Randolph and his two sons, Peyton and John Randolph, Lord Botetourt, Bishop Madison, and Chancellor Nelson.

Among the alumni of William and Mary, prominent in the early history of this country, may be mentioned Richard Bland, Dabney Carr, Peyton Randolph, Thomas Jefferson, John Tyler, Edmund Randolph, James Monroe, and John Marshall.



The College of William and Mary

Williamsburg

In addition to those mentioned, prominent in the making of the Union, William and Mary for a number of years contributed her share of senators and representatives and other men prominent in the United States.

In the center of the campus may be seen the *Statue of Norborne Berkeley*, Baron de Botetourt, and the *Spotswood Cannon*.

On the north side of the campus may be seen the President's House (ent opp. page 28), which was accidentally burned in 1781 by French troops, and rebuilt by Louis XVI, out of his private exchequer.

The Brafferton Building (ent page 29) is situated on the south side of the campus. It was the first Indian School in America, being endowed by the estate of Hon. Robert Boyle, after his death, in 1691.

Leaving William and Mary College, and continuing down (East) Duke of Gloucester to Henry Street, and thence down Henry to Francis Street,

the visitor will see the *Eastern State Hospital*, built in 1758, the oldest hospital for the insane in America.

On the hospital grounds may be seen the "Six-Chimney Lot," where Washington made love to Martha Custis.

Returning to Duke of Gloucester Street, from the hospital along Nassau Street, continuing down this thoroughfare a square, the visitor will see opposite Bruton Church the "*Headquarters of the Colonists*," where quaint relics and brassware are on exhibition. A little over a square from "The Colonists," on the same side of the street, will be seen *The Debtors' Prison* (ent page 32), built about 1800, and used while the Poor Debtor Law was in vogue in Virginia. The whipping post was about fifty yards down the hill from the prison, in a southeasterly direction. A square down from the prison, opposite "The Inn," may be seen the *Old Powder Horn*, built under Alexander Spotswood's administration as Gov-



From Harper's Magazine. — Copyright, 1896, by Harper & Brothers

Colonial Capitol

Williamsburg

ernor, in 1714. This old building is octagonal in shape, with a total perimeter of 108 feet, and is about 50 feet in height. The Magazine, as it was called, was used for an armory, blacksmith shop, and storeroom for powder. Lord Dunmore, in 1775, had certain powder, which had been stored away in the Powder Horn to be used in case of insurrection, etc., moved in the dead of the night on board the schooner *Magdalen*, at that time lying in York River. This caused great excitement among the inhabitants of Williamsburg, and a number of citizens were organized into a company lead by Patrick Henry. This difficulty between Dunmore and Henry was in a way adjusted, but Dunmore sought refuge on board a man-of-war lying at Yorktown and never came back to Virginia.

Rev. W. A. R. Goodwin in a recent article has described the result of this event as follows: "Thus the old Powder Horn was the center of the agitation, which severed the first link in the chain, which through unwise and oppressive taxation, had come

to be a tyrant's bond placed upon a free and loyal people."

Since the Revolution, this historical old building has been utilized for various purposes, namely, market house, school, Baptist church, dance hall, Confederate arsenal and stable. It has at last fallen into the hands of that noble lot of workers, "The Association for the Preservation of Virginia Antiquities," who have repaired it and converted it into a museum. They at present have numerous relics interesting to tourists, which can be seen at any time.

Leaving the Powder Horn and going down Duke of Gloucester Street the visitor will note the quaint architectural lines of some of the houses. Reaching the east end of this street where it bifurcates, you will see the foundations of the old capitol (ent opp. page 22), and the clerk's office to the House of Burgesses.

In 1699 the capitol was removed from Jamestown to Williamsburg and a very pretentious brick build-



The Old Powder Horn

Williamsburg

ing was built in the form of an H. This edifice was called the Capitol, the word used for the first time in America. The building was burned in 1746, rebuilt on its original walls and burned again in 1832.

The capitol of this State was removed from Williamsburg to Richmond in 1779. This old building unquestionably figured more extensively than any other in the creation of this, the United States of America.

Turning to the right from the Capitol, the visitor comes to the home of Peyton Randolph, first President of the Continental Congress, on Francis Street and a little further down the same street Bassett Hall will be seen. This was the home of Hon. Burwell Bassett, and later of John Tyler, President of the United States, in 1841.

Now, if the visitor will retrace his steps to Duke of Gloucester Street and go up the right side of the street for a square he will see the store of L. W. Lane.

This house is built on the site of the old Raleigh Tavern.

Continuing up Duke of Gloucester Street and turning to the right, the tourist will see on Nicholson Street, immediately behind "The Inn," the home of William Wirt, Chancellor of Virginia.

The visitor may now reach Tazewell Hall, the home of Edmund Randolph, by going up Duke of Gloucester to England Street and down England Street two squares.

"The Virginia Gazette," founded 1736, by William Parks, was the first newspaper to publish an account of the surrender of Cornwallis at Yorktown.

This paper is still in existence, and can be had at news-stands.

Fort Magruder is one mile from Williamsburg, on the Yorktown road. Here may be seen some of the fortifications built during the Civil War.



The Old Court House

Williamsburg

Seven miles from Williamsburg is historic "Carter's Grove," generally considered the most perfect type of colonial architecture in Virginia.

In addition to the places of historic interest in this

old town the visitor will notice the old brass door-knockers adorning the entrances to a number of houses, and numberless pieces of old mahogany, and antique silver and china.



Scene of Williamsburg from Court Green



President's House, William and Mary College



The Brafferton Building



Bruton Church Yard



Poor Debtor's Prison



Matthew Whaley School, built on site of Colonial Palace



Home of Peyton Randolph



Home of George Wythe



Home of John Blair



Bassett Hall



Queen Anne Set



Duke of Gloucester Street, looking East

Yorktown



ORKTOWN is beautifully situated on the York River, just a few miles from its mouth. It is twelve miles from Williamsburg, and not fortunate enough to have any modern innovations, such as railroads, etc. The most direct, as well as pleasant, route to this historic town is by carriage from Williamsburg, although it may be reached by steamboat from Baltimore.

Yorktown was founded and laid out about 1705 by Mr. Thomas Nelson. Two wars have reduced Yorktown to such dilapidation that only its history, the very handsome monument, and its beautiful view of York River remain. The most important places of historic interest to be seen are, the first Custom House, the fortifications, and the Moore and Nelson Houses. The old Custom House (cut

opp. page 40) is still standing and in a remarkably good state of preservation.

Yorktown prior to the Revolution was the largest port in Virginia, hence it received the first custom house.

The Nelson House (cut page 42), the most pretentious dwelling in the town, was built by Mr. Thomas Nelson, who was at that time Governor of Virginia.

Tradition has it that when the British army invaded Yorktown, General Nelson, fearing that his home would shelter British officers, offered a reward of five guineas to every gunner who would strike it.

There is a cave on the shore supposed to be the one that Cornwallis retired to, but there is nothing authentic to be found about it.

The monument (cut page 43) was erected in 1882, and is of great beauty. The field where the surrender of Cornwallis occurred is about a half mile east of Yorktown.

Yorktown

The capitulation papers of surrender were drawn up in the "Moore House," (ent page 44) about a mile from Yorktown. During the Civil War Mc-

Clellan's army completed the wreck of this, an already ruined town.

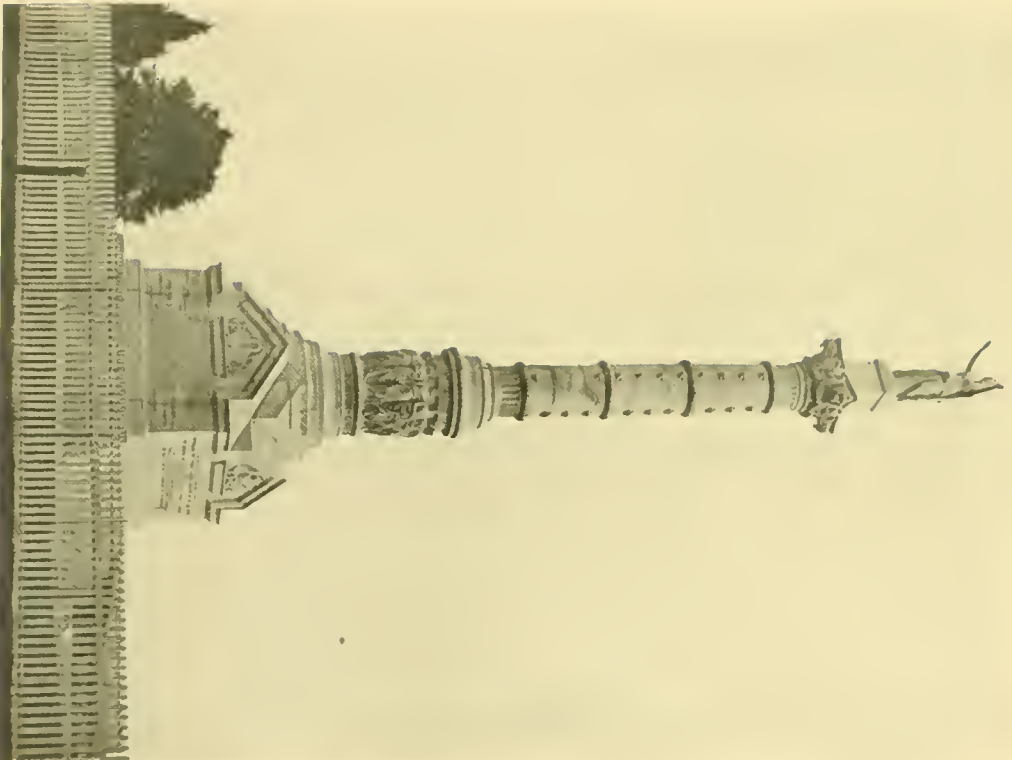




The Old Custom House



The Nelson House



The Yorktown Centennial Monument



The Moore House

The Colonial Inn



HAS been enlarged and will be the headquarters for tourists during the Exposition. Reproductions of Colonial Door Knockers and other brass goods, also Souvenir Books of Jamestown, Williamsburg and Yorktown, will be found at the office of the Inn. A macadamized road will be built from the C. & O. depot at Williamsburg to Jamestown Island. A good stage of automobile line will run between these two points, thus enabling tourists to visit two of the most historic places on the American continent at a small cost and in a short space of time. The Inn is located in the central part of the city, and overlooks the historic Court Green. Elevation 97 feet above tidewater. Average temperature as follows: Spring 57°, Summer 77°, Autumn 60°, Winter 41°. Good telegraph, telephone, and express service. Six mails daily. The parlors and library are filled with antiques. The dining room is large and airy. Good plain Virginia cooking. Livery connected with Hotel. Bus meets all trains. Open all year. Rates \$2.50 and up. For any information desired, apply to

J. B. C. Spencer, Proprietor.





Natural Bridge Hotels

A



N attractive side trip from Jamestown is to the famous Natural Bridge of Virginia, which ranks among the greatest curiosities of the world. It is situated in the most picturesque section of the Blue Ridge Mountains. A new hotel with all modern improvements. A fine livery. Hacks meet all trains. Reached by C. & O. and N. & W. Railways.

Apply to

C. H. Dorton,
Manager.



The Natural Bridge Hotels

Colonial Brass Ware



THE Tourists, especially those who are interested in things colonial, will undoubtedly be impressed by the quaintness and historical atmosphere of Williamsburg.

Although over two hundred years have passed since this old town came into existence, it is in many respects just as isolated in its every day life as it was in the days of the Colonists.

Brown-stone houses and trolley cars have not as yet supplanted the architecture of Sir Christopher Wren and the old ox-carts.

Neither have the old colonial door knockers been substituted by modern innovations, but are still used to summons servants to the doors.

These old door knockers, with their bright polished faces, stand like forgotten sentinels in an environment which witnessed many of the closing scenes of our people's struggle for liberty.

The door knockers, of which we are offering reproductions, each have a history and are named in turn "The Blair," "Wythe" and "Wirt" Knocker.

Reproductions can only be furnished by us,

The Colonists

(Opposite Bruton Church)

Williamsburg, Va.



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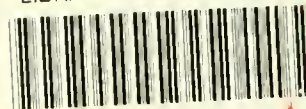


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